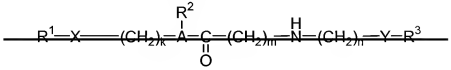
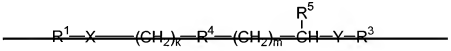
Amendments to the Specification

1. Please amend page 12, lines 1-4 of the original specification as follows:



~~1~~



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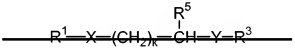

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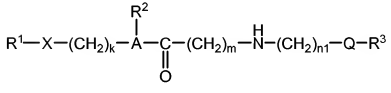
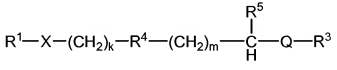


1



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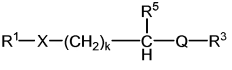

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2. Please amend page 12, lines 5-19 as follows:

wherein: R^1 is the biologically active compound; X is a linkage formed between a functional group on the biologically active compound and a terminal functional group on the linking moiety; [[Y]] Q is a linkage formed from a functional group on the transport moiety and a functional group on the linking moiety; A is N or CH; R^2 is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, acyl or allyl; R^3 is the transport moiety; R^4 is S, O, NR^6 or CR^7R^8; R^5 is H, OH, SH or NHR^6; R^6 is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, acyl or allyl; R^7 and R^8 are independently hydrogen or alkyl; k and m are independently either 1 or 2; and [[n]] n1 is an integer ranging from 1 to 10. Non-limiting examples of the X and [[Y]] Q linkages are (in either orientation): -C(O)O-, -C(O)NH-, -OC(O)NH-, -S-S-, -C(S)O-, -C(S)NH-, -NHC(O)NH-, $-SO_2NH-$, -SONH-, phosphate, phosphonate and phosphinate. One of skill in the art will appreciate that when the biological agent has a hydroxy functional group, then X will preferably be –OC(O)- or -OC(O)NH-. Similarly, when the linking group is attached to an amino terminus of the transport moiety, [[Y]] Q will preferably be –C(O)NH-, -NHC(O)NH-, $-SO_2NH-$, -SONH- or –OC(O)NH- and the like. In each of the groups provided above, NH is shown for brevity, but each of the linkages (X and [[Y]] Q) can contain substituted (e.g., N-alkyl or N-acyl) linkages as well.

3. Please amend page 13, lines 17-18 as follows:

Accordingly, for structure **1**, the following substituents are preferred: A is N; R^2 is benzyl; k, m and [[n]] n1 are 1; X is –OC(O)- and [[Y]] Q is –C(O)NH-.

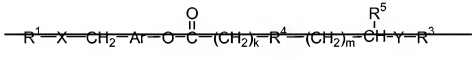
4. Please amend page 14, lines 5-10 as follows:

Accordingly, in one group of preferred embodiments, the conjugate is represented by formula **2**, in which X is –OC(O)-; [[Y]] Q is –C(O)NH-; R^4 is S; R^5 is NHR^6; and the subscripts k and m are each 1. In another group of preferred embodiments, the conjugate is represented by formula **2**, in which X is –OC(O)-; [[Y]] Q is –NHC(O)-; R^4 is S; R^5 is $CONH_2$; and the subscripts k and m are each 1. Particularly preferred conjugates are those in which R^6 is hydrogen, methyl, allyl, butyl or phenyl.

5. Please amend page 14, lines 15-16 as follows:

For structure **3**, the following substituents are preferred: R^5 is NHR^6, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, methyl, allyl, butyl or phenyl; k is 2; X is –C(O)O-; and [[Y]] Q is –C(O)NH-.

6. Please amend page 15, lines 7 as follows:



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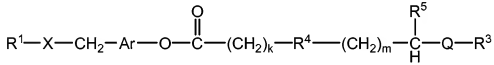

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7. Please amend page 15, lines 22-25 as follows:

Preferably, the linking groups used in the conjugates of formula **4**, are those in which Ar is an substituted or unsubstituted phenylene group; R^4 is S; R^5 is NHR^6, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, methyl, allyl, butyl, acetyl or phenyl; k and m are 1; X is –C(O)O-; and Y is –C(O)O- or –C(O)NH-. More preferably, R^6 is hydrogen or acetyl.

8. Please amend page 18, lines 9-19 as follows:

Still other suitable linkers are illustrated in Figure 5E of PCT application US00/23440 (Publication No. WO 01/13957). In the approach provided therein, a delivery-enhancing transporter is linked to a biologically active agent, *e.g.*, paclitaxel, by an aminoalkyl carboxylic acid. Preferably, the linker amino group is linked to the linker carboxyl carbon by

from 3 to 5 chain atoms ([[n]] n1 = 3 to 5), preferably either 3 or 4 chain atoms, which are preferably provided as methylene carbons. As seen in Figure 5E, the linker amino group is joined to the delivery-enhancing transporter by an amide linkage, and is joined to the paclitaxel moiety by an ester linkage. Enzymatic cleavage of the amide linkage releases the delivery-enhancing transporter and produces a free nucleophilic amino group. The free amino group can then react intramolecularly with the ester group to release the linker from the paclitaxel.